

Ingalls a Nondescript.

But who can define his astounding anomalies in full? Some stand out broadly defined and emblazoned.

Not only by one, but numerous of his speeches, could language make it hardly more impressive, upon those who could be so impressed, that he is, if not utterly devoid of moral seriousness, certainly if he is not by pure intent, given to downright dishonesty of expression, then moral coherency is not in the list of his finer conceptions and accomplishments.

Well, just take a bird's eye view of the mountain peaks—the characteristics of his speech here last Saturday and note what a travesty upon common courtesy, good breeding, morals, (if there be any morality), and even common sense. By actual count five-sixths of his sentences commenced with, "I believe," "It is my opinion," "I do not believe," "I did not," "I shall not," "I never did," etc.

Perhaps some phrenologist would say that he was not to blame for the prominence of a certain portion of his cranium, but what virtuous minded mother could think it possible to "spare the rod" in the training of a five-year old boy that would persist in the exercise of such egotism against protest and not "spoil the child."

He spoke of the enormous wealth concentrated and so rapidly concentrating into the hands of the few at the expense and destitution of the producers and said it was a gross wrong and an alarming evil. Then he referred to his speech of January, 1891 and said of all its astounding statements and portrayals—picturing a condition now existing and evils still on-coming that, like a descending avalanche, if not cured or averted, should chill the blood of every parent in the land and cause them to wish that their children might never have been born; and then said, in an expression of nonchalance, all this and these are simply social questions with which legislation has not can have anything to do, notwithstanding he had just said such concentrations of wealth were wrong, a menace to the masses and a Republican form of government. Then almost in the same breath, in an air of royalty of expression, but really, as I regard, in a low down bullionery of cynicism, said we would all be Jay Goulds if we knew enough.

My involuntary, silent exclamation was, great heavens! can it be that a man so facile in the draping of rhetoric, whatever he may have been, is now an unmitigated knave and fool. Does he not know that about one-half of this audience are reading, thinking, conscientious people in the line of greatly needed and progressive reforms? That most of them read his speech to which he referred and said he had nothing to take back of it, and that they know that by direct statement or inference it gives the cold blooded, sinister, designing, falsehood to nearly every present statement.

Does he think that they have so little intuition in judgment of circumstantial evidence as not to realize that that anomalous speech, having no counterpart in his official work, was delivered in the desperate emergency of the case to secure a re-election to the senate, and only in a calculating design and simply, to use his phrase, to "catch suckers" from the People's party to vote for his election.

I said, can he not almost hear their pulsating thoughts, "if you mean us to understand that all these terribly serious considerations of a common interest are only 'social questions' with which legislation can have nothing to do and for which it is in no way responsible, then why did you deliver it in that legislative body purely as a vote catcher?" How can you presume upon such ignorance on our part that we do not know that the production of wealth and its distribution, necessary to the comfort and even the existence of all the people, is not only a social, but industrial and great political question—and especially in a democratic form of government; and the more it is considered and felt to be such, the more are we truly democratic and national, if those words have any significance.

I could read in their almost audible smiles "do we not know that that speech gives you back the lie when you say that any man can any day get work at fair remuneration, for it said there were constantly a million of enforced tramps, thousands starving and myriads on short rations; (he might have referred to the pitiful reality of a million emaciated children in factories); and "tender, virtuous, dependent women" reduced to "the alternative between prostitution and suicide as an escape from beggary;" (his 1891 speech.)

When he depicted the horrible condition of many of the laboring people of free trade England, as a reason why all should vote the Republican ticket again, the smile seemed to vocalize, saying, "you drew quite as horrifying a picture in that speech of their condition in our young America." Yes,

and I seemed to hear them expostulating, "it was evidently one of your cold designs, regardless of the little expense to the plutocratic fraternity, to make that foreign trip and bring back just such timely campaign fakes."

When he said we would all be Jay Goulds if we could, as a cynicism to deter all righteous opposition to the malevolence of the g. o. p. legislation, the air seemed vibrating with their throbbing retort, "thou designing and malevolent judge of thoughts; why, with your pretended virtue and patriotism, do you not strive to inspire us to work with you for a system by which such or any premium will be taken from wanton selfishness, and under which we may all be rich in the spirit of mutual helpfulness or unalloyed blessings."

You tell us that Jay Gould and others of like ilk, got their wealth by legitimate and honest processes! Do we not know that in that other speech you told us you doubted if any could acquire a million dollars even, and not merit the penitentiary.

Do we not know that you must have known that Jay Gould, under oath before a congressional committee, had to testify that by the legislative committee of corporation plutocrats, it was assigned to him to carry with "boodle" the vote of four states including New York, in the interest of corporations, to secure especially enfranchised privileges to plunder the people under legislatively sanctioned methods? Is that the way of being born free and equal, and does it make good your statement that legislation can have nothing to do with the distribution of wealth?

Yes, you tell us that government cannot make money, but in that other speech you said "money is the creation of law;" still I seemed to hear them saying, "Is he so saturated with his own venal egotism that he regards us as so demented; or over-awed by his imposing dignity and royalty of presence, that we do not know that sentence after sentence he is giving the taint of falsehood to various previous sentences of this same speech."

That even his closing sentence knocks every prop of truth from under the one statement that he pitted to hang his all upon to save his name from standing emblazoned as the boss falsifier of himself—"that all these evils and conditions are social and can in no way be mitigated or cured by legislation;" that sentence averring that it is the mission of the Republican party to cure all these evils.

I did not hear, but saw the smile of commiseration which seemed to say, as he assumed the pose of the orator on the money problem, and like a "father to a child" address them as a set of semi-idots, "you are an egotistical ass, there is no coherency or point to those hackneyed aphorisms."

And still I seemed to feel the pulsation of their mental soliloquizing: "if you are not a conscienceless trimmer for personal political preferment only, how could you make the truthful and masterly portrayal in that January, 1891 speech and the one twelve years previous, and still in your high and privileged place, by oath of office pledged to your country and during all the interviewing period and since, never lift your finger or raise your voice to give the alarm of the impending danger and mark your solicitude as to the plan and methods of deliverance and reform."

I imagined I could audibly catch the suppressed groans of their insulted patriotism, when he, in measured cadences stated that the American flag—the stars and stripes—originally limbered by the better angels of the advanced spirits of Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Hancock, emblem of liberty and national honor, if only in part, but the emblem of what was yet to be in the new nations upward, onward, excelsior march; was only a filthy rag until the Republican party took, and with dainty fingers, shook out its vile excretion.

Also, their breathings seemed palpable, saying, "Yes, he would, for assumed consistency, put the postal system on the plane of the enfranchised telephone and telegraph system and have our wagon highways farmed out as are our railroads."

I know I am allowing this review too much length, considering the merits of the subject, but reader, bear in mind, I am simply pointing to only a few of the demerits that deserve greater elaboration.

I would be glad to note some merits of that speech if I could be informed of them. Who of "the great plain people," after hearing that speech and noting the zest with which it was swallowed by leading Republicans, can doubt that he meant what he said when he oracularly announced "that the purification of politics," etc., and that the "decadence and golden rule," etc., and in same connection, as if to clinch his affirmations, "that I am heartily tired of this cant about the corruptions of modern politics," and that they heartily share in his religious faith and weariness as well.

I will close this too long criticism

by stating my most serious thoughts concerning his lower than agnostic epigrams concerning the facts and moral ethics of a system which permits and favors a few men so suddenly acquiring such amazing fortunes of personal wealth "beyond the dreams of avarice" to attain. I note first that he unqualifiedly assumed that the chief end and crowning glory of man is to live, plan, scheme, work for the dollars; pile them up in a spirit of hogish, heartless, cruel greed—and if one can't succeed, just keep trying all the same in a frenzied zeal. But if possible, make the necessity for "tearing down barns and building greater" for personal aggrandizement.

And as I saw multitudes of christian professors cheering what seemed to me such blasphemous aphorisms, and the smile of satisfaction that rested upon the faces of some ministers of the gospel of Christ, in a mood of reverie, I wondered they did not rise and ask permission to quote "How hardly shall a rich man," etc., "Do not the rich oppress you," "Bear ye one another's burdens," "Look not upon the things of your own," etc., "He that loveth riches," etc., "Blessed are the poor in spirit," etc., "Do ye unto others," etc., and if necessary, to break the spell of Ingalls' golden rule by reminding the audience of the glory of mutual helpfulness, if needs be, even unto vicarious sacrifice, by repeating the sermon on the mount and the fifty-third Psalm.

Populists, did you ever realize that such a pronunciation would not seem out of place, supplementing almost any address of our ablest speakers? Would it not have seemed like milk poured upon ink to have so supplemented Ingalls' speech of last Saturday? No wonder, as reported, that his injunction to reporters at Wichita was that they should not give publicity to his speech.

DO YOU EAT MEAT?



You will find every kind of Meat at our market and we handle only the BEST QUALITY

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, GAME, FISH

And everything in our line in season.

We will make wholesale prices on LARD

in large lots and guarantee it to be the best quality.

Knowles & Garland

First Publication October 21, 1892.

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUMNER COUNTY, ss. In the Probate Court in and for said county.

In the matter of the estate of Martha J. Landes, deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Martha J. Landes, late of said county, deceased, by the Honorable the Probate Court of said County and State aforesaid, dated the 6th day of June A. D. 1892. Now, all persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year from the date of said Letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and that if such claims be not exhibited within three years after the date of said Letters they shall be forever barred.

H. F. LANDES, Administrator of the Estate of Martha J. Landes, deceased.

First Publication in the PEOPLE'S VOICE Oct. 27, 1892.

Summons By Publication.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUMNER COUNTY, ss. In the District Court of said County:

John A. Mendenhall, plaintiff,

vs. Jonathan Dunn, William Dunn, Lewis Dunn, Leander Dunn, Mrs. Mary J. Potter and — Potter, her husband, first name unknown, def.'s.

The State of Kansas to the above-named defendants, Jonathan Dunn, William Dunn, Lewis Dunn, Leander Dunn, Mrs. Mary J. Potter and — Potter, her husband, greeting: You will take notice that you have been sued by the above-named plaintiff, in the above-named court and that you must answer the petition of said plaintiff against you filed in said action, in the office of the Clerk of said court, on or before the 9th day of December, A. D. 1892, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered in said action in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants, Jonathan Dunn, William Dunn, Lewis Dunn, Leander Dunn, Mrs. Mary J. Potter and — Potter, her husband, for the quieting of the title of the following described real estate situated in the County of Sumner, and State of Kansas, to-wit: Lots number Six, (6) and seven (7) and the east half (1/2) of the southwest quarter (1/4) of section number Six (6) and one hundred (100) acres off of the north side of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section seven (7) all in township thirty-three (33) south, range two (2) west of 6th E. M., and costs in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

Witness my hand and seal this 26th day of October, A. D. 1892.

G. W. EWING, Clerk of the District Court.

By E. M. Bell, Deputy.

Ready & Ready Attorneys.

First publication in The Voice, Oct. 27, '92.

Notice to Probate.

In the matter of the application of Fred Wagner to have an authenticated copy of the last Will and Testament of Lydia Seal, deceased, admitted to record.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all parties interested, that Fred Wagner did, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1892, file his application in the Probate Court of Sumner County, Kansas, to have a duly authenticated copy of the last Will and Testament of Lydia Seal, deceased, late of New Cass County, Delaware, together with the probate thereof, admitted to record in said probate court, and that said court has continued the hearing of said application for the term of two months and has fixed the day of hearing thereof on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and also ordered that the notice of the filing of such application and the hearing thereof be given by publication for three weeks in the "VOICE," a public newspaper, printed and of general circulation in said county of Sumner in the state of Kansas.

And notice is further given that said application will be heard at said time and said last Will and Testament admitted to record on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1892, unless reasons be shown why the same should not be recorded.

JAMES LAWRENCE, Attorney for Fred Wagner.

Attest: J. W. CHAPMAN, [SEAL] Judge Probate Court.

A Chance Of a Lifetime.



We are now Closing Out

ODDS AND ENDS

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Now is a Chance to get BARGAINS.

We have a Large line of Men and Boys' Clothing now on hands and have got MAKE ROOM for

AN IMMENSE FALL STOCK.

You can buy them at almost your own figures. Call and see.

W. T. COVERDALE.

B. B. WILSON. V. C. SLEEPER.

WILSON & SLEEPER,

CONTRACTORS

AND BUILDERS.

Estimates solicited. Job and piece work in both city and country promptly attended to.

Cor. Wash. and Lincoln Ave., Wellington, Kas.

J. W. ANDERSON,

AUCTIONEER

UDALL, KANS.

Will attend Public Sales in any part of the country. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Engagements can be made at the Voice office, Wellington, Kansas.

L. W. JOHNSON,

PRACTICAL AUCTIONEER

ROME, KANSAS.

Will cry sales in any part of the county at the following rates: On everything over \$500.1 per cent; \$500 and under, \$5.00

Will furnish sale bills to my patrons at half price. Arrangements and dates made at the Voice office.

FARMER'S HOME

South of Knowles & Garland's Meat Market

LUNCH, MEALS

AND LODGING.

BEST PLACE in the city.

CALL AND SEE ME.

E. N. WHITLAW.

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Stomach, Red Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Pleasant to take, safe, efficient. Give immediate relief.

Sold by druggists. A trial bottle sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. Address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.

10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

T. M. MURPHY & SON

And all other goods in proportion.

CLEM SPRUANCE.